FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SECURITY FORCES CLASH WITH REBELS IN SAMANGAN

LD071730 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The army, police, party members and resistance groups in Samangan Province killed three terrorists and captured one in the city of Aibak. They also seized one machinegun, made in China, along with 200 rounds of ammunition and two handgrenades made in the United States.

A BAKHTAR correspondent in Aibak reports that one terrorist group of imperialism and reaction which disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the people in (?Uzbache) village in the subdistrict of Harrat Sultan in Samangan Province was punished by security forces in that province. They captured five terrorists and seized four weapons.

Another source in Samangan Province reports that security forces killed three terrorists who were responsible for burning the girls' school in Kholm district. The security forces also captured 25 members of this criminal and treacherous band.

WEST GERMAN POLITICIAN REPORTS ON SITUATION

LD071408 Hamburg DPA in German 1210 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 7 Aug (DPA)--Following a factfinding trip to Afghanistan, Christian Democratic Union [CDU] lower house Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer has accused the Soviet Union of waging systematic genocide there. Todenhoefer, who spent 9 days in the Soviet-occupied country, reported today to journalists in Bonn.

The CDU politician said he had made the journey as the result of efforts by, and with the help of, Afghan freedom fighters. He refused to give any further details about the circumstances of the journey. He simply said that it was not difficult to get to Afghanistan from Pakistan.

Todenhoefer reported that the brutality with which the Soviet Union was acting against the civilian population was scarcely imaginable. The ruined landscapes of destroyed villages in part recalled pictures of destroyed German towns after World War II. It has been estimated that the bombardments have so far claimed between 300,000 and 500,000 civilian victims.

Todenhoefer said he, together with his companion, photographer-journalist Richard Schulze-Vorberg covered about 300 km in 9 days of marching on foot. Escorted by five freedom fighters at a time, the journey had led from Parachinar to the suburbs of Jalalabad, a Soviet military base between Kabul and the Khyber pass.

The CDU politician said that in talks with leading representatives of the freedom fighters, they expressed bitter disappointment at the West, which had made a lot of noise but had not followed with any deeds. The West's credibility is very low in Afghanistan.

Todenhoefer said that according to the freedom fighters more than 220,000 Soviet soldiers are presently in Afghanistan. Also there are allegedly GDR units, but he, Todenhoefer, had seen nothing of them. During his stay in the occupied country he had heard bomb strikes and the booming of guns and watched an armored attack. The freedom fighters said that the Soviet Union had brought fresh troops into the country. The fighting had also continued during the Olympic games.

The CDU politician said that heavy Soviet losses in rural areas of Afghanistan have made them withdraw to the towns. From there they have launched their attacks with combat helicopters.

The approximately 150,000 armed freedom fighters, who have captured most of their weapons from the Soviets, enter the towns mainly at night. Only 20,000 of the 80,000 regular Afghan troops remain.

With regard to Western aid for Afghanistan, Todenhoefer said that it is only possible within a fairly large framework. The aim of the West's overall concept has to be to check Soviet influence. The West must not make the mistake in its attention to the Afghan problem of letting itself be diverted by the Soviets.

The CDU politician also visited refugee camps in Pakistan. He estimated that a total of 2 million Afghans have fled to Pakistan and Iran. During the period of the Olympic games at least 50,000 Afghans had left their native country. No end to the stream of refugees is in sight. Todenhoefer appealed to the population of the Federal Republic to give increased aid in the form of donations to the Afghan refugees.

KUNA CITES ISLAMABAD PAPER ON AFGHAN POWER STRUGGLE

LD071226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1058 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 7 August (KUNA)--Protracted power tussle between the Khalq and Parcham factions of Afghanistan's ruling People's Democratic Party has now reached its peak with the disappearance of the majority of prominent Khalq figures from Kabul last month, local independent daily MUSLIM reported Thursday.

In a front page story the newspaper said, quoting Radio Kabul and official organ NEW TIMES, that well-known Afghan ministers and generals had been sent to Moscow for "medical treatment", which was only a pretext.

Those who had left the Afghan capital for Moscow, according to the daily, were Aslam Watanjar, 'Aborrashid Arian, Asadollah Sarwari, Dr Shar Wali, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Gulabzoi and General 'Abdol Qadir Dagarwal. All these seven figures belong to Khalq party.

The MUSLIM said these missing ministers, generals and members of the Revolution Council and the Politburo had been replaced by the "Parcham" leaders.

According to reports available in Islamabad, seven leaders of President Babrak Karmal's "Parcham" factions have a strong grip on the government now. They were named as Ahmed Noor-Noor Qaqeel, [as received] Dr Miss Anahita Ratebzad, Mahmud Barialay, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Major Najeeb and Major Rajg. They were earlier declared traitors by the Taraki government and had been the target of Hafizollah Amin's victimisation as well.

The Khalq leaders had been supporting Babrak Karmal since December when he took power after assassination of Hafizollah Amin, but of late they had refused to extend support to Karmal on the question of Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

The Parchamite faction, which is in favour of Soviet presence in the country, was of the view that this presence would help strengthen the revolution.

It said President Karmal was now faced with a formidable task of eliminating Khalq resistance as most of its members not only belonged to the army but also had influence on the bureaucracy.

The Khalqs, who also have strong backing of urban masses could exploit the people well on the question of Afghan nationalism, the MUSLIM said. The Khalqs had reportedly contacted the Afghan mujahideen for a joint struggle against the Soviet-backed Karmal administration.

The newspaper said that a prominent Afghan mujahideen leader, Professor Sayaf Gul, had given an indication of the "Khalq" approach when he told a newspaper correspondent in the Pakistan capital that such a cooperation was imminent.

REBEL SOURCES REPORT ON SOVIET CASUALTIES

OW062037 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 6 (AFP)--Moslem guerrillas killed 10 Russians in an ambush on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway two days ago, according to rebel sources in the Pakistan border town of Peshawar today. The same sources said that insurgents also attacked Jalalabad airport, but had no further details. They believed, however, that casualties inflicted on the defenders of the airport had been heavy.

Meanwhile, Radio Kabul reported that Afghan security forces arrested two groups of Moslem insurgents in Herat, West Afghanistan, and another locality. The radio, which was monitored here, said that in all, 21 "bandits"--the name given to the insurgents by the Afghan regime--had been arrested in the two security operations.

The radio added that local people identified the men as being involved in burning and looting.

AFP: COOPERATION BETWEEN REBELS, KHALQIS IMMINENT

OW071943 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 7 (AFP)--Cooperation between the Khalq faction of Afghanistan's ruling party and the mujahideen (rebels) is "very much imminent", PTI news agency reported here from Islamabad today.

Quoting "THE MUSLIM" newspaper, PTI said Professor Sayaf Gul, a prominent rebel leader, had spoken of an approach made to the rebels by some members of the Khalq faction for a joint struggle against the Soviet-backed Babrak Karmal regime.

The report said that a protracted power struggle between the Khalq and Parcham factions of the ruling party had reached its peak with the disappearance of a majority of prominent figures of the Khalq faction from Kabul last month.

A number of prominent ministers and generals, it said, had been sent to Moscow on the pretext of medical treatment. They, along with some members of the Revolution Council and the Politburo of the ruling party, had been replaced by members of Babrak Karmal's own Parcham faction, reports said.

Quoting another paper, PTI said that the Kremlin had assured the Karmal regime it was "ready to go to any extent" to consolidate firmly the Afghan revolution.

According to the report, an Afghan Government spokesman in Kabul had told some foreign journalists recently that the Soviets would stay in Afghanistan as long as the situation demanded.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON ASSAM, FOREIGN POLICY

ID071213 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6 Aug 80 p 3

[Nathalie Blime interview with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Dehli: "India Is Not Seeking Leadership of the Nonaligned Movement"--date not given]

[Excerpt] "Foreign powers have always supported the separatist factions which exist among some sections of the population in the northeast," Indira Gandhi told us. In an interview granted to Nathalie Blime, our special correspondent in Delhi, the Indian Government chief pointed out in this connection that, when India became independent, "foreign countries warned the Christians against the dangers of forcible conversion and warned the tribes against the threat of assimilation." She specified that "foreign weapons have been seized in this region where major movements of capital have been observed." However, Mrs Gandhi does not think that China is behind these movements. "However," she added, "people who, in the past, were trained in China and who now live on the other side of the border in north Burma are intervening in the state of Mizoram."

With regard to the Sino-Indian border dispute, Mrs Gandhi pointed out that "the Chinese have demanded land not only from India but from Burma and Vietnam." "I think," she added, "that we should not allow ourselves to be drawn into a controversy over this land. Anybody can point to a map; that means nothing."

No Initiative Possible on Afghanistan

The Indian prime minister, moreover, does not expect any spectacular results from the Chinese foreign minister's visit but she thinks that the two countries can "have good relations without solving their border problems, the essential point being to find areas of agreement and work on them...."

Questioned on her government's efforts to solve the Afghan crisis, Mrs Gandhi admitted that these approaches have so far produced no specific results. "I cannot think of any new initiative at the moment," she said, "because it is only possible to take action if there is some chance of success, and I do not think that is the case at the moment."

The Indian prime minister also stated that her country is not seeking leadership of the nonaligned movement and she deplored the lack of unity and cohesion in the movement.

"India," she stressed, "has always played an active role in the nonaligned movement, not only in its formation but in its cohesion and efficiency, and we hope to be able to continue to play this role. I do not think it is necessary for there to be a leader; it is much more preferable for everybody to be equal and to work in close cooperation. That has, moreover, always been the case. Even when Marshal Tito was alive he was the movement's spiritual father but the actual work was done collectively."

Returning to her country's internal situation, Mrs Gandhi admitted that law and order had been deteriorating for several months. "This is a trend," she explained, "which began during my previous administration when the opposition parties tried to take the debate onto the streets. After my defeat the troubles continued sporadically. Now the opposition is returning to its old tactics, rejecting the verdict of the people who returned us to power and using extraconstitutional methods to sow confusion in the country and place the government in difficulties."

RAO QUESTIONED ON CHINA, KAMPUCHEA, OTHER TOPICS

BK071403 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao told the Rajya Sabha today that there is nothing abnormal in the Chinese foreign minister pushing off for the present his proposed visit to India. If the Chinese minister finds it difficult to come in October or November, we take it as such. We do not have to interpret it. The Chinese are expected to suggest fresh dates of the visit.

Narasimha Rao, who was replying to a special discussion on the working of his ministry, said India wants normalization of relations with China and Beijing has indicated that it also wants the same. As far as India is concerned, we do not want to start with conditions or distrust. We will, rather, leave the pace to the Chinese. On certain issues the two countries don't see eye to eye with each other but there should be no hindrance to the process of normalization.

Narasimha Rao said that the recent visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi had yielded positive results and could, in no way, be described as a failure as was done in some press reports.

Referring to Bangladesh, he said he would be going to Dacca on the 16th of this month and he expects that the visit would prove useful to both sides.

The external affairs minister reaffirmed India's commitment to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Replying to questions in the Lok Sabha, the external affairs minister said the Indian envoy in Vietnam, who recently visited Phnom Penh, has submitted a report on the Kampuchean situation to the government and is being studied. He has made several suggestions and these are being examined. Rao denied that the recognition could have been used as a lever to get foreign forces to vacate Kampuchea. He said India will make every effort to insure that Kampuchea remains nonaligned and there is no foreign presence in that country.

Rao on Afghan Issue at UN

BK071404 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Aug (AFP)--India doubts that the Afghan issue to be raised at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly session would help defuse the situation in the area.

Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao said in Parliament, in answer to a question, that India was not among the countries which had sought inclusion of the Afghan problem on the agenda of the General Assembly's forthcoming 36th regular session. He, however, ruled out any contradiction between this dissociation of India and its disapproval of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. He said the Indian Government was not convinced that raising the Afghan issue at the U.N. would be conducive to defusing the situation in the area and to avoiding great power confrontation in India's neighbourhood. Mr Rao said India was continuing diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan.

Answering another question, he said that there had been no consensus among nonaligned nations on a proposal by some of them to convene an extraordinary ministerial conference to consider the Afghan situation, among other things.

SOVIET ENVOY HOPES FOR DECISION ON INDIAN COSMONAUT

BK071255 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 2 Aug 80 p 10

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 1 Aug (UNI)--The Soviet charge d'affaires in New Delhi, Mr P. Yakunin, today expressed the hope that the Indian Government would soon take a decision on sending an Indian aboard a Soviet spacecraft.

He said an agreement between India and the Soviet Union had already been signed for sending Indian cosmonauts to Moscow would be from one to two years. [sentence as published] It was for the Indian Government to select a suitable person or persons for the flight. Mr Yakunin said the Soviet Union was ready to train and send as many cosmonauts as possible. There was no specific number of cosmonauts to be trained for the purpose, he said.

He said a French cosmonaut was already in Moscow for training. Asked whether the question of an Indian cosmonaut participating the Soviet space [as published] would figure during the discussions with the Soviet scientists proposed to visit India from August 10, Mr Yakunin said it was purely for the Indian side to decide the matter.

The conference was organised by the Vietnam ambassador, Mr Nguyen Van Sinh, to thank the Soviet Union for the successful return of the spaceship "Soyuz-36" in which a Vietnamese cosmonaut participated.

AFP LISTS INDIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORDS

BK071609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Aug (AFP)--India has bilateral nuclear cooperation agreements with 18 countries, including the U.S. and U.S.S.R, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi informed Parliament answering a question today.

The other countries were Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Libya, Poland, Romania, Syria and Yugoslavia.

The agreements generally provided for exchanges of scientists, offer of fellowships for training, carrying out mutually agreed collaborative programmes and exchange of unclassified data of publications.

She declined to disclose details of the individual work programmes under the agreements by saying that it would not be proper to do so.

PAKISTANI NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

BK071212 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Commentary by Mahendra Kumar]

[Text] It is now evident Pakistan could not have seriously believed that India would accept its proposal for creating a nuclear-weapons-free zone in South Asia. The proposal is not new; it was first made in 1974 in the United Nations. At that time India had rejected it. Pakistan has made no change in the original proposal, nor has there been any change in the situation warranting any modification in India's attitude to it.

It would, therefore, have been the height of naivety on the part of Pakistan to entertain the slightest hope that India would now accept a proposal which it had rejected 6 years earlier.

When the proposal was originally made India had laid down three basic principles which could make any proposal to create a nuclear-weapons-free zone worthy of consideration. In the first place, it was made clear that the initiative for such a zone must come from the countries in the region on the basis of mutual consultation. Secondly, the region proposed to be converted into a nuclear-weapons-free zone should be an acknowledged or defined geographical area and not an artificial region vaguely described as South Asia. Thirdly, such a zone should be established in accordance with an arrangement freely arrived at among the countries of the region concerned.

The United Nations committee on disarmament set up in 1975 to study the subject of a nuclear-weapons-free zone had endorsed these principles without any reservations. Needless to say, Pakistan has not taken into account these principles while repeating its proposal made a few years earlier. The South Asia of Pakistan's conception includes only itself and India. The only country in Asia that possesses not only nuclear weapons but also the means to deliver them, namely China, has been deliberately kept out of the proposed zone. It is significant that China was excluded even at the time when Pakistan first mooted this proposal. No wonder, therefore, that China has consistently supported Pakistan's proposal. That exposes the proposal to the same objection on the basis of which India has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. India considers the treaty discriminatory. It leaves the nuclear powers free to build up their arsenals of deadly weapons but it gives these powers the right to inspect the installations of those countries which have declared that they are conducting nuclear research for only peaceful purposes.

India has always supported complete nuclear disarmament. This should include complete stoppage of atomic tests and a phase ending of the stockpiles. As it is, the nuclear powers already have weapons capable of destroying the world many times over. But how unwilling they are to agree on nuclear disarmament is evident from the fate of the talks on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Like the nonproliferation treat, the Pakistani proposal is also full of flaws. As has already been said, it puts no restraint on China. Even if some arrangement is arrived at and Pakistan does not make the nuclear bomb, it will leave Iraq free to go ahead with its plan to make the bomb. This will only induce Israel to adopt a more aggressive attitude with regard to building up an atompic arsenal.

Thus, instead of solving any problem, the Pakistani proposal would start a chain reaction. Pakistan's rulers knew all of this when they made the proposal. They also knew that India would not accept it. Then why do they make the proposal at all? The only reason seems to be that it has a propaganda value. It fits well into the general anti-India propaganda conducted by Pakistan's mass media. Another reason is that Pakistan wanted to use the proposal as a smokescreen behind which it could go ahead with its program to prepare the atom bomb. Putting India on the defensive and diverting the attention of the world from its plans to build up an atomic arsenal was a tactic worth attempting.

NEPAL

PRIME MINISTER VISITS QUAKE-HIT AREAS, ORDERS RELIEF

BK061551 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa yesterday acquired first-hand information about the extent of loss of life and property caused by the earthquake in Darchula, Baitadi, Bajhang, Achcham and Bajura districts of the far western region and gave instructions to organize relief work efficiently and effectively, using helicopters if necessary, for the earthquake-affected people in the villages.

A preliminary report put the death toll from the earthquake at 83, including 30 in Bajhang, 26 in Darchula, 24 in Baitadi, 2 in Bajura and 1 in Achcham. Thousands of people were affected and about 2,000 (?cattle) also perished in quake. The total death toll might be between 100 and 150, according to a rough estimate.

Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa this morning inspected the Doti hospital and the earthquake-devastated areas of the district. According to the chief district officer, the earthquake has rendered 17 houses unusable, destroyed a few others and cracked 90 percent of the houses of the district. Destruction was heavy in the northern region, it is learned.

Mild tremors also took place in Doti district yesterday, it is learned.

SRI LANKA

TROOPS PREPARE FOR SUSPECTED DEMONSTRATIONS

BK080456 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Colombo, Aug 8 (AFP)--Troops guarded key installations and armoured cars were out on patrol from early morning in Colombo today following intelligence reports that workers who had launched a general strike on July 18 were planning to stage demonstrations in the city today.

Workers belonging to opposition trade unions launched the strike demanding an immediate wage increase. The government then declared the strike illegal and said that those who did not report for work on July 18 were deemed to have vacated their posts.

A delegation from non-striking trade unions was due to meet President Jayewardene this morning to discuss the situation.

The government has said that the strike was politically motivated by opposition parties and has persistently refused to reinstate the strikers. It has recruited new hands to take their places. About 40,000 workers had joined the strike on July 18, according to government estimates.

Meanwhile several state-owned buses were damaged when demonstrators threw stones here this morning, police said.

BRIEFS

NEPALESE ENVOY TO FRG--His majesty the king has appointed Mr Ramhari Sharma as royal Nepalese ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, reports RSS. This was stated in a notice issued in Katmandu on 31 July by the principal press secretariat of his majesty the king. [Excerpt] [Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 31 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

ETTELA'AT on 'Immediate Trial'

LD071033 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Majles To Draft Bill for Immediate Trial of Hostages"]

[Text] Preparations are to be made for the trial of the American spy hostages, and in view of the violent treatment of the Iranian students resident in America by the American Government, it is not far from expectations that the trial of these spies will begin soon.

In a brief discussion with ETTELA'AT's Majles correspondent, a well-known [unnamed] deputy in the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: "A single article [bill] in two sections has been drafted containing [details of] the manner in which the trial of the hostages will take place, and mentioning the [need for] a speedy trial. The single article [bill] will be debated in the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Beheshti on Majles, Hostages

JN071842 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] At his weekly press conference, Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Central Council of the Islamic Republican Party, met with journalists and press correspondents. During this press conference, Dr Beheshti replied to various questions posed by Iranian and foreign correspondents on several topical issues.

In reply to the role of men of religion in the new Iranian regime, Ayatollah Beheshti said: The Iranian regime is an Islamic one and the relations between this regime and men of religion expresses the relation that exists between this regime and Islam, as a religion and creed.

Referring to the cooperation between the Islamic Republican Party and the president of the republic, Dr Beheshti said: We believe that we must support the president of the republic, so that he will be able to carry out his duties in the best possible manner.

On the hostages issue, Dr Beheshti said: We must wait to see what the Majles will decide on this issue. He added that after approving the nomination of the prime minister the Majles will give its opinion on the ministers and will then settle the most important issues submitted to it, which might include the U.S. hostages issue.

In reply to another question, Dr Beheshti explained that the Islamic Republican Party and the president of the republic both follow the imam's course. The only difference is the degree of understanding of this course by all factions.

UAE Paper on U.S.-Iran Accord

JN081039 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dubayy, 8 Aug (QNA)--Press reports said here today that an agreement has been reached between Iranian officials and the United States with regard to release of the U.S. hostages held in Iran.

Reporting this today, the newspaper AL-BAYAN says that the agreement provides for release of the hostages between the second week of August and the second week of September in exchange for the lifting of restrictions on Iranian assets in U.S. banks, a U.S. pledge not to intervene in Iran's domestic affairs and abrogation of the U.S. economic boycott on Iran.

The paper points out that various international quarters have participated in bringing about this agreement. These include representatives from Switzerland, Austria, an Arab state close to the Iranian revolution, some socialist international leaders and former Jerusalem Bishop Capucci.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN U.S.

Interviews With Demonstrators

LD071600 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The spokesmen for the released brothers and sisters and their lawyers gave two press interviews and exhibited signs of torture they have undergone. Parts of these interviews were televised by a U.S. television network. The slogans presented during the interviews were: "God is great," "There is no God but God," "Khomeyni is the leader," and other slogans in support of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Words indistinct] who are agents of U.S. intelligence organizations last night when the brothers and sisters were entering the New York mosque, while insulting these beloved students by throwing eggs, tomatoes and other things, thought they could weaken their morale.

The brothers and sisters [words indistinct] to arrange a sitin in front of the UN building, but the New York police have refused them a permit until 2230. The brothers and sisters have announced that they will demonstrate in front of the white house of oppression and injustice and will take part in a press interview. Moreover, all the Muslims of [word indistinct], residing in America, are preparing to participate in the Jerusalem Day and Friday's demonstration.

The [name indistinct] television has accused the immigration office of carelessness and has reported that the officers of this department have not even managed to carry out their most elementary task, which is filling in the forms regarding the details of the status of the sister. and brothers. ABC has reported that the information obtained from the interrogations is most insufficient and cannot be followed up. The network has also stated that in some cases the names, and even the files which were compiled by order of Carter after the occupation of the espionage den in December on all Iranian students in America, do not exist. These contained the [words indistinct] and all the information does not correspond.

ABC has denounced the immigration department for releasing two persons who [word indistinct] who made criminal accusations and who made accusations of clashes with the police and announced that this department must respond to these questions.

The Washington police announced that [words indistinct] will again identify carefully. The U.S. television networks have televised a detailed report by the Pentagon and the FBI stating that all the incidents were directed by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy from Iran through telephone contacts [words indistinct] and that the police could not have acted more decisively, because [words indistinct] and the lives of the hostages were in danger.

Today, at last after 2 days, television networks reported the arrest of the members of the Islamic society of students in San Diego. They also reported that these beloved students have gone on a hunger strike in jail, and that they have refused to identify themselves at the preliminary hearing. The brothers and sisters [words indistinct] in front of the white house of oppression and injustice have announced that they will continue their hunger strike until the complete release of the other sisters and brothers in San Diego and London.

Ultimatum to New York Police

LD071602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to news agency reports, a large number of people attacked the place in New York where the members of the Islamic society of students are staying and prevented the students from boarding buses in order to go to (?Washington). At the same time, PARS NEWS AGENCY, citing the news headquarters of the struggles of the Islamic societies of students in foreign countries, has reported: The brothers and sisters who have been released from chains and who are staying in a New York mosque have not received permission to hold demonstrations in front of the UN building despite strenuous efforts. They have decided to go to Washington to join brothers and sisters who are engaged in a sitin in front of the White House and to participate in the demonstrations today which are being held in order to condemn the behavior of the fascist American police.

According to the PARS report, due to the hostile propaganda of the mercenary [sarsepordeh] American radio and television stations, especially in Washington, and the misrepresentation of the (?brave) behavior of the students in America, the people of America have been aroused and a number of thugs have attacked the New York mosque and the buses which were due to take the brother and sister students to Washington. These thugs smashed all the windows and did not allow anyone to leave. The members of the Islamic society of students who have declined to hold discussions with U.S. officials under any circumstances and (?who have shunned all ungodly desires) have written their wills and decided to leave the New York mosque by any means possible, while protecting themselves and providing basic needs, [as heard] to join their [word indistinct] brothers and sisters in front of the White House.

They have given an ultimatum to the police saying that the police should either disperse all the thugs and ruffians who are around the mosque or accept responsibility for all the consequences. At the same time, U.S. radio and television stations have incited the feelings of the American people even more than before and have portrayed the behavior of the students as not being directed against American imperialism and all its manifestations but as actions directed against the American people. At the end of this ultimatum, the official spokesman of the Islamic society announced that the morale of the students is better than ever and that they do not attach the slightest importance to the police threats and intimidation and that they have great readiness for greater self-sacrifice in the path of Islam and the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN UK

Student Statement on Detention

LD071230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 07 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday a statement was issued by the Islamic brothers of the Islamic association of Iranian students in Britain, affiliated with the Islamic association of Iranian students in Europe, addressed to the Iranian nation. The statement says in part:

Noble and Muslim Iranian nation, this is to inform you that following a clash with the fascist British police in front of the U.S. Embassy in London and the arrest of more than 100 of us which was accompanied by savage attacks by the police, we have been transferred to prison. Subsequently, some of us were released and about 70 others continue to remain in harsh conditions. Antihuman torturers confined us in very small rooms brimming with filth and then let intolerable heat into the rooms, until, threatening that we would break down the door in any way possible, the barbaric police transferred us to three-man cells, and once again severely attacked and injured us in the prison yard. Today they transferred us, persons who have committed no offense other than seeking our rights, to a London court of injustice. The physical condition of most of the brothers and sisters was not satisfactory; the condition of some of them was so bad that they were brought into the court on stretchers. Nevertheless, thanks to our faith in God's blessings, we enjoyed tremendously strong morale, so much so that we were able to influence the atmosphere of the court of injustice. In the court we categorically refused to supply the judge with our names and particulars. Instead, we all began our remarks with the naming of God, the slogan of "God is great," and "Salute to Khomeyni," and clearly brought up the British Government's cooperation with and dependence on the American Government and its enthusiastic dancing to the tune of its world-devouring master.

The court has at the moment sentenced the brothers and sisters to 7 days imprisonment. We are determined to continue our hunger strike until our brothers and sisters in America are fully freed.

Further Student Statement

LD071936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The British section of the Islamic association of students in Europe has issued the following statement in connection with the savage behavior of the British police toward our Iranian sisters and brothers in that country:

At 0900 hours on 4 August, about 200 members of the Islamic societies of England gathered in front of the American Embassy in London in order to protest and expose the harsh treatment by the American police and the imprisonment of a number of our sisters and brothers. At about 1600 the police surrounded the demonstrators and cut off their contact with others and strongly prevented others from joining them or even bringing water and food to them, and began to disperse the crowd which was in the area. This action led to a protest from the students. The police, in order to silence them, began attacking, beating and injuring them. During these incidents 22 people were arrested. Later, at 1900, the police carried out a similar attack, as a result of which 50 others were arrested and those remaining were dispersed.

During these incidents it was possible to see many tragic scenes: For instance, [word indistinct] the police dragged a fasting sister with extreme harshness and those who were trying to release her were immediately arrested. Another sister fell on the ground and a policeman was pressing and torturing her under his knee. According to the report of the brothers who was released the following day, at the detention center the students were again beaten. During the interrogation, one of the brothers took a paper which contained his personal details and put it in his mouth to chew and destroy it, but his hands and feet were grabbed by several police officers and another officer beat him on the mouth with a nightstick.

Today, they brought two seriously injured sisters to court. One of them could not enter the court and the other was unable to stand and talk. The previous night they imprisoned 24 persons in a cell 3 meters by 2 meters for 3 hours and then they opened a hot, unbearable current of air into the cell.

Most of the students refrained from giving their names and identities in court and said that they will say nothing until the representative of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and their trusted lawyer arrive.

A film was made about the savage behavior of the British police toward the students, but the police confiscated it along with the camera. Another student who was taking some pictures was arrested. Last night the students started a hunger strike and they said that they will continue this strike until all their brothers and sisters in American have been released.

Meanwhile, the following untrue allegations were leveled against the students: disrespect toward the police, preventing them from committing aggressive acts and using violence. The court sentenced those who were not prepared to give their identities to 1 week of imprisonment, so that after their identities have been ascertained they can again be taken to court.

11 Aug Demonstrations Urged

LD072156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a statement was issued tonight by some of the members of the Islamic society of students in Britain, as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Once again, the UK police, in support of their masters, America, have sent our Muslim student sisters and brothers--members of the Islamic societies of students in England--to jails with a savage and brutal attack and not realizing that the light of faith will never be extinguished with these weak blows.

As a result, a number of students and graduates--members of the Islamic societies of students in England, affiliated with the Islamic societies of students in Europe--will protest against the antihuman activities of the British Government and demand the immediate and unconditional release of the students at peaceful, standing demonstrations at 0800 on Monday, 11 August, in front of British embassies. All the sisters and brothers, members of the Islamic association of students in Europe, the United States and Canada, are invited to participate in these demonstrations.

Envoy Visit to Jailed Students

LD072124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2025 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to a report from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following the arrest of 70 students, who are residing in Britain, while demonstrating opposite the U.S. Embassy in London on Monday, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, in an urgent letter addressed to the police authorities the same day, reminded them of the police officers' improper behavior toward the students and the next day, during his meeting with the political director general of the UK Foreign Office, declared his sharp protest against the brutal actions of the police and demanded the unconditional release of the students.

According to a statement in this connection placed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the disposal of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, following that meeting the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in London, accompanied by a UK Foreign Office official, went to the jail where the students are being kept and met those who had gone on hunger strike with regard to solid foods.

The report says the UK Government has announced that as long as these students do not reveal their identities, the authorities can neither try nor release them.

On the other hand, the students, too, have said: As long as our unconditional release is not guaranteed, we will refuse to divulge our names and we will continue our hunger strike.

Today, too, the Iranian charge d'affaires visited a number of other students who, because of their extreme youth, are being held in a borstal [reformatory], and according to information we have received, the condition of three of these students is very serious.

The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in London is at present busy engaging a lawyer for the students so that action might be taken against the ruthless actions of the UK police who have unjustly arrested and held the students in custody.

Charge d'Affaires' Demands

LD080456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY's news staff said pertaining to the struggles waged by the Islamic student associations abroad:

The condition of three of the students held in custody is serious and should they continue their hunger strike, which they began in protest against the injustice of the British courts of justice, their health could be mortally endangered. According to Dr Ehda'i, the morale of the jailed students who have been arrested for protesting against the United States in London is extremely good and during his meeting with them--they number 73--in custody, he told them:

You are indeed the true ambassadors of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy, these defenders of the Islamic Revolution are still determined not to divulge their identities to the British turnkeys and have told the British court of justice that in order to implement justice and uphold British laws Scotland Yard should be put on trial since it was Scotland Yard which disrupted the orderly and peaceful anti-U.S. demonstrations of the Muslim students and in an unequal battle subjected a group of students to assault and battery.

The Iranian diplomatic representative in London met with the former British ambassador to Tehran, who now occupies a prominent post at the British Foreign Office, on Thursday, that is, yesterday. He had talks with him pertaining to the jailing of Iranian students in Britain. During this meeting Dr Ehda'i demanded the unconditional release of those in jail.

The latest report to reach Tehran from AFP indicates that the British prison security department has announced that the Muslim Iranian students who were arrested last Monday would remain in custody at least till next Tuesday. These students, who staged demonstrations opposite the U.S. Embassy in London in support of their Muslim brothers arrested in the United States and in protest against the savage actions of U.S. police against them, met with a bloody reaction from the British police. After their arrest they were sent to two different prisons in London and, according to a report from the British prison security department, except for a few students, they are on a hunger strike and are refusing to eat or drink.

KEYHAN CITES AMBASSADOR MOKRI ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD071451 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 4 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mokri: 'The World Has a High Regard for Iran's Revolution'"]

[Text] Dr Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow, has had a meeting with President of the Republic Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and has reported to the president on his posting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mokri made the following comments in discussion with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent:

"At the meeting we talked about relations between the two countries--Iran and the Soviet Union--and also about the Afghanistan question. We are firmly entrenched in our revolutionary position and we are not retreating an inch, but we are maintaining friendly relations, and not merely paying lipservice to this. Our position is one which follows neither East nor West, but we shall not engage wantonly in war and conflict, and the extent of our friendhsip with other governments shall be as great as their friendship towards us. In general, it is not possible to trifle with the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran by resorting to tactics and diplomacy.

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are good, but this does not preclude us from maintaining a firm position. We are watching our friends closely and with vigilance, and our friendship toward them goes as far as their friendship toward us, but if there is any interference in our internal affairs we shall soon know of it.

"At the meeting we discussed the arms which the Soviets are giving to Iraq in order to bomb our borders, and I feel unable to remain ambassador to a country which professes friendship with Iran when I witness the bombardment of the borders of our country and the martyrdom of our dear sons--that is, the guards."

At this point the question was asked: "What measures have you taken to prevent this?" In reply, he said:

"We have taken and are taking measures, and we are trying as hard as we can to stop the export of arms from the Soviet Union to Iraq. This is the position I have adopted from the outset. The president of the republic has confirmed my stance, as has the imam, who originally gave me the instructions."

Mokri was asked: "During this time, have you done anything to stop Soviet aggression against Afghanistan?" He replied:

"I am continually holding discussions and taking steps in this regard and the reason I have come to Iran is that it has been decided that the ambassadors of countries not taking part in the Olympics should leave Moscow. This is not by way of protest, but as a political gesture. We shall continue to maintain our good relations with the Soviet Union and we shall try to broaden our economic relations and commercial exchanges, as envisaged in the protocol signed recently.

"The world and the Soviet Union must understand that our position is one of neither East nor West; if we fight America they should never think that we shall one day fall into the lap of the Soviet Union, and if we cannot agree on certain things with the Soviet Union, this is not to please America.

If we have not managed to restart gas exports to the Soviet Union, this does not mean that relations are bad. Since we are independent, we shall agree to those circumstances which are to our advantage and which preserve our interests, and we shall oppose agreements which do not. It is a common phenomenon between two friendly governments for both to wish to preserve their interests, but if we discover one day that there has been interference in our internal affairs, or that there has been subversion against our revolution, we truly have the power to stop the superpowers from doing this. Although we have no atom bomb and we are not as strong as they are militarily, our political standing in the world is very strong, and ours is the only revolution supported by the people. The people of the world today have a high regard for the Iranian revolution, and the eyes of 1,100,000 [as published] Muslims of the world are fixed on us.

"If we put aside our differences internally, this will benefit the world's Muslims. We hope that a favorable and Islamic climate will emerge, with all our ministers united and agreed in their views, and that they will follow their own desires and ambitions less."

PALESTINIAN MAYORS ARRIVE FOR JERUSALEM CONFERENCE

JN072054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Jerusalem revival committee, representatives of various Islamic organizations and liberation fronts have arrived in the country within the last few days. These representatives came from various parts of the world to take part in the Jerusalem liberation conference in Tehran. Among the figures that have arrived in Tehran are the mayors and shar' judges of four occupied Palestinian cities. These cities are Jerusalem, Nabulus, Hebron and Gaza.

They have proclaimed fraternal bonds with four Iranian militant cities, namely Qom, Mashhad, Esfahan and Tabriz. The Palestinian mayors and shar' judges will participate in the celebrations marking Jerusalem Day and will take part in the Friday prayers, in order to further strengthen their Islamic solidarity so that we might liberate the occupied city of Jerusalem and raise the banner of Islam over these holy cities, thus fulfilling the Islamic nations' hopes.

TEHRAN REPORTS 6 AUG CLASH WITH IRAQI FORCES

LD071114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The operations headquarters for the west of the country has contacted the Kermanshah news unit and reported the following:

In a clash which took place last night at 2015 in the (Nowruzi) region of Qasr-e Shirin, the Army of Iraq, this hired American mercenary, again showed the dirty, ugly face of its master and aimed its artillery fire at Qasr-e Shirin. After exchanges of fire with the Army of the Islamic Republic, the Iraqi forces were made to retreat. According to this report, a brother and sister of ours in Qasr-e Shirin were martyred and another four were injured. They were transferred immediately to Qasr-e Shirin's Mehdi Reza'i Hospital.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Potential Prime Minister

NC080712 Paris AFP in English 0645 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 8 (AFP)--Former Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i is the candidate "who has the best chance" of being named prime minister, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr confirmed here.

"I presented 14 names to the commission responsible for finding a prime minister, and (the commission) and I arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Raja'i is the one who has the best chance," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a speech last night in southern Tehran, broadcast by Radio Tehran early today. Mr. Raja'i, 47, a member of parliament from Tehran, served in former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's Cabinet last year. He told the PARS NEWS AGENCY he "would accept the post as a religious duty" if asked, and added that he would oppose a coalition government.

"The government must be made up of revolutionaries who follow the line of the imam, (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni)," he said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, whose first choice for prime minister, Mustapha Mirsalim, was turned down by parliament two weeks ago, explained his "flexibility on the choice of the prime minister" by Ayatollah Khomeyni's "illiness and his worries, which I did not want to increase."

He also denounced what he called "a plot by those who seek to create conflicts between the president and the imam or the president and parliament."

LE MONDE on TV Interview

LD071151 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Bani-Sadr Accuses France of Harboring 'Subversive Elements' in Training Camps"]

[Excerpt] In an interview shown on French television Channel 1 Tuesday [5 August] Iranian President Bani-Sadr strongly attacked France, where, he stated, "training centers" have been placed at the disposal of people engaging in "subversive activities" against Iran. He stated in particular: "People are hired here (in Iran--LE MONDE note], sent to France, trained and sent back to Iran to carry out subversive activities."

Questioned on repression, President Bani-Sadr stated that some of the executions were "inevitable" but that "most are unjust." He complained about the multiple power centers in the Islamic Republic and added: "It will take effort, coolness, resistance and perseverance to attain a government worthy of the name....I was elected in order to succeed."

The head of state hopes that the candidate for the prime minister's job will be appointed in the next 2 days. The mixed commission responsible for choosing a man who would be acceptable to Mr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic Republican Party and Imam Khomeyni met Tuesday to try to do this.

Opening of Palestinian Embassy

LD071700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The headquarters for organizing the ceremonies on Jerusalem Day has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: During the struggles of the great victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran the Israeli Embassy [as heard] in Tehran was occupied by the Muslim masses.

Immediately, the leader of the revolution, the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, put the premises of the Israeli Embassy at the disposal of the Palestinian revolution. The former embassy, which had been reduced to a ruined fortress, was repaired and it will be opened at 1700 on Friday, 8 August, Jerusalem Day. The headquarters for organizing the ceremonies of Jerusalem Day has invited Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, to officially open the Palestinian Embassy.

The statement says that participation in the ceremony of opening the Palestinian Embassy will play an effective role in the solidarity between Iran and Palestine.

Jerusalem Day Speech

LD072018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in a speech on the occasion of the international Jerusalem Day, said that the Israeli Government is not a real government; rather it is a base of operations for the West in order to plunder the resources and the wealth of the Muslim people. We draw your attention to the president's speech: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compasionate, the merciful. Jerusalem is [words indistinct] which has come into being in the service of Western domination in Islamic countries. Jerusalem has a long history behind it including a period during which it was under Islamic rule. All religions, after a period of fighting which in the West was known as the Crusades, accepted the fact that they could not solve the problem of religious beliefs by resorting to force. During the Crusades, the Muslim people succeeded in defending their homes until Muslim unity changed into discord, the pure, clear principles of religion were (?destroyed) and the Muslim nations sank into a period of ignorance which governed these countries before Islam. Consequently, during the present time, dominant Western [word indistinct] came into being and ruled over Islamic countries. Jerusalem, which was a place of peace, was changed into a battlefield for the domineering powers. They created a government in this land which is nothing but a base for the Western operations to plunder the resources and the wealth of the Muslim people and keep them in [word indistinct].

(?In brief, this is what Israel is). The attempts of the masses of Muslim people to recover these lands came to naught. One may ask why they came to nothing. Fighting to get back the land (?is one thing), and a jihad to regain the cultural, Islamic, human identity and personality is something different.

From the very beginning, the question was put incorrectly. [passage indistinct] If we wish to end this domination, we should act in the name of culture and ideology. (?A number of) Muslim countries imagining that this is an Arab problem or that it is an affair which concerns Palestine, became indifferent towards this vital issue, which is an international issue. The same indifference spread through Arab countries too.

One should follow the logic right to the end. One cannot ease his beliefs on "isms." (?Nationalism) in the form which has been presented by the West is not the same love of one's homeland which is one of the important values of our ideology. Well, every Arab nation, too, gives priority to its own interests and so long as its interests do not dictate it, the Arab nation does not enter this issue. The peace treaty which Anwar as-Sadat signed with Carter's regime is, in fact, the attractive surface of the same "ism."

Consequently, the Palestinian (?nation) became isolated. If from the beginning they fought according [word indistinct] and if they fought on the basis of the ideology, their isolation would have been cured; and instead of being dismembered it could have become a means for the unification of all Muslim nations. (?Would it have been better if from the beginning all nations were prepared to defend Palestine or that these countries left the scene due to this false principles); so much so that now Israel has become an important factor in the Arab land, either directly or indirectly. We cannot say that Israel is not a factor in what the Ba'thist regime in Iraq or other Arab regimes do. [passage indistinct]

If the Muslims wish to celebrate Jerusalem Day, they should (?be prepared) to divulge these facts. [passage indistinct] In our view, the issue of Jerusalem (?will not be solved) unless we treat it and evaluate it as the confrontation of two cultures, two ideologies, one a domineering school and the other the school of the oppressed. If this issue is clear to us then we should clarify our decision vis-a-vis the school, we should say whether we accept this school or not. If we accept this school, then (?there is no room for argument). In this way, a new unity will be achieved in our world. A powerful force will be released which will assist in the solution of the issue of Jerusalem and other issues which Muslim countries are confronted with, like all the occupied lands which are under foreign domination. Therefore, Jerusalem is everywhere. Our endeavour should be to find precise means for our independence from all forms of domination and we should transform our countries into centers for uprisings throughout the world, centers for action and revolution so that the humanity of today may have a fate different from that of the humanity of yesterday.

On this day, I send my greetings to all the martyrs who fought and were killed in order to liberate their oppressed people; and I invite those who are alive to follow the footsteps of the martyrs and to fight in the path of their faith, their correct faith, which in our view is Islam. This attempt will create unity among them, and this unity will transform the world and the issue of Jerusalem will also be solved, even the difficulty of the Jews who are afflicted by [word indistinct] Zionism. First of all it will produce an opportunity for human beings to solve the problem of religious differences in a correct way, through the exchange of scientific knowledge, so that all of them may turn toward the correct faith of Islam.

I hope our country will become a model for this attempt and that it may play the role of a pioneer and organizer of this universal attempt of all Muslim countries. I hope we will not tie one another's hands with imaginary chains. I hope we will increase the capability of the government and give this government the opportunity to play a great role in the world.

We should not try to create a shackled and helpless government so that not only in foreign countries but even inside the borders it will not be able to achieve anything. I hope that all our nation will properly comprehend and understand the meaning of my last words and that, as they say in their slogans, in action too, they will support the government so that we might have an Islamic, strong, [word indistinct] and progressive government, God willing. [end recording]

LOCAL, INTERNATIONAL GROUPS ISSUE JUERUSALEM DAY STATEMENTS

Bahraini Front Appeal

JN060838 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text of "appeal" addressed by the Islamic front for the liberation of Bahrain to the Bahraini people on 5-6 August 1980, on the occasion of the second anniversary of Jerusalem Day]

[Text] In the name of God, the supporter of the oppressed and the smiter of tyrants: O ye who believe give your response to God and His apostle, when he calleth you to that which will give you life. [Koranic verse] Masses of our faithful Bahraini people, sons of the Koran and supporters of God's religion: The second anniversary of Jerusalem Day, which was proclaimed by the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni, in defiance of the tyrants and which is a day for peoples who are groaning under the yoke of the criminal United States and tyrannical Russia, is approaching. On this day, the oppressed should prepare to confront the (?tyrants) and to rub their noses in the mud. This anniversary is approaching at a time when holy Jerusalem continues to be the captive of Zionism, itself the protege of U.S. imperialism, which draws its strength from the agentry of some Arab regimes. Masses of our struggling people, the marking of Jerusalem Day is an Islamic duty epitomizing the Muslim peoples' solidarity and [words indistinct] and a resurgence of the great Islamic Revolution, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, which will smite Israel, bury [words indistinct] and its agents and raise the banner of Islam and justice, God willing. Just as [words indistinct] last year, the agents should be exposed this year in the following manner:

1. Gather in the mosques, the trenches of the revolution. On Friday night, 8-9 August 1980, ascend to the rooftops and shout God is great--a cry against the tyrants.

2. During the day on Friday, stage marches expressing your allegiance to the Islamic Revolution and its leader, the great Khomeyni, and proclaiming that it is the people, not the agent tyrannical regimes, who will liberate Jerusalem.

3. Close your shops and fill the walls with revolutionary Islamic slogans to unmask the agents of imperialism and world Zionism and to affirm that the revolution of the oppressed will triumph over the oppression of tyrants.

Long live the world Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni; long live the struggle of our faithful Bahraini people; victory to the Muslim people in occupied Palestine, death and disgrace to imperialism and world Zionism and their agents.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, 5-6 August 1980

IRAQI ORGANIZATION STATEMENT ISSUED ON JERUSALEM DAY

Iraqi Organization Statement

JN080830 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Report on statement of Islamic Action Organization in Iraq issued on the occasion of Jerusalem Day--date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Iraqi people! O revolutionary Islamic nation! Fifty years have elapsed since the occupation of Palestine by British colonialism and its usurpation by the Zionists.

Throughout this time, the Arab rulers were powerless to liberate Jerusalem with either conventional weapons or oil. They were either unwilling or incapable of liberating it. They failed to liberate Jerusalem simply because they ignored the most effective weapon--the masses. The Arab rulers sought to keep the masses far from the arena.

Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the leader of the nation, Imam Khomeyni, declared the last Friday in Ramadan as an immortal international day for the revival of Jerusalem. Thus, Imam Khomeyni has transferred the mission of liberating Palestine to the hands of the peoples, creating a new weapon in the battle against the Israeli occupation. This weapon played an effective role in the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The statement adds: The Islamic people have responded to the appeal of the imam of the oppressed. However, some despotic lackey governments, led by Saddam's government, have adopted a hostile stand and prevented the masses from demonstrating their support and from participating in the demonstrations staged on Jerusalem Day. Why has the Saddam government adopted this negative stand on international Jerusalem Day? Why? The regime of the lackey clique in Iraq, which vaingloriously trumpets revolutionary slogans and the Palestinian issue, has unloaded all the effective weapons in the Palestinian war of liberation and in the struggle against the Zionist enemy. While unloading all the political, economic and military weapons, the clique has devoted itself to mouthing deceitful and worthless slogans, to bargaining over the Palestine issue and to imposing custodianship on the issue.

The statement says: We urge all our heroic Islamic Iraqi people to respond to Imam Khomeyni's call in reviving the international day on Jerusalem in denunciation of the treachery and the plots hatched by the Ba'thist regime and other defeatist regimes.

The only way to liberate Jerusalem and to regain the occupied mosque is to rally the Islamic masses around the issue and to wrest it from the treasonous rulers and defeatist armies.

Long live Jerusalem--free and Muslim. Down with the lackey Ba'thist clique and defeatist regimes. Long live Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution. God is great and victory to Islam.

[Signed] The Islamic action organization in Iraq

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD071754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran was issued a statement in connection with Jerusalem Day. The statement says, in part:

In its long existence Jerusalem has had a checkered history, but this (?city) has shouldered a tremendous mission in history. Jerusalem is not [word indistinct] now. Jerusalem is now the battlefield of the meek and arrogant, the oppressed and the oppressors, in other words, a battlefield of Islam and blasphemy, or that of right and wrong. Perhaps Jerusalem will be the final battlefield.

The statement also says: During the past few weeks the usurping Israeli Government, despite worldwide opposition and the resolution issued by the emergency session of the United Nations, and disregarding all international standards and laws thanks to the direct backing of U.S. imperialism, decided to move its capital to this historic and sacred city of the world's Muslims, Christians and Jews.

It is a cause of wonder today that a government that has never believed in any of the elementary human principles, except racism, denies the existence of everything, even religion. [sentence as heard]

Condemning this action of the usurping Israeli Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls on the world's Muslims, with their monolithic unity and clenching their fists and shouting out aloud, to turn Jerusalem Day into a day of unity and uprising.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON 7 AUG MAJLES PROCEEDINGS

LD071128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today, during which Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister, replied to questions raised by the deputies. According to our correspondents' reports from the Majles, during the open session today, which opened with a recitation from the glorious Koran at 0930 under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Islamic jurisconsults, jurists and members of the Guardian Council were also present, the number of members for Majles committees and procedures concerning registering names for preagenda speeches were discussed and approved.

In their reports our correspondents add that Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister, regarding the questions raised by the Majles deputies about the country's foreign policy, said: What has been done so far with regard to foreign policy has not been without shortcomings, bearing in mind the fact that there have been no specific parameters relating to the country's foreign policy. The Majles should specify this framework. He added: The principles governing the foreign policy of the country have been based on interferences derived from(?sources), namely, the imam (?as a source) and the speeches he has so far made with regard to foreign policy issues. This policy is based on neither East nor West, and this means adopting a similar stance vis-a-vis all superpowers.

Regarding the participation of an Iranian delegation in the [name indistinct] conference, Qotbzadeh said: Iran's participation in this conference took place with the approval of the Revolution Council and with the aim of expressing the [word indistinct] slogan of "Neither East nor West." In conclusion, regarding a purge in the Foreign Ministry, our country's foreign minister said: So far 50 percent of the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic and administrative cadre has been purged, and the objective is to replace them with devout and revolutionary individuals.

At the end of the session Musavi-Kho'ini, deputy speaker of the Majles, while stressing the point that the correctness of the statements made by the foreign minister could not at present be confirmed and that the speaker had only provided some explanations, asked the esteemed deputies to send to the Majles Presidium any queries or objections they may have.

Deputy Razavi-Ardakani, in his preagenda speech, referred to the situation in the tribal areas of Fars and said: Certain provocations among the southern tribes and the pseudo-leftists in the region have started, with the latter trying, in this way, to set one tribe against another, and set them against [word indistinct]. But the Fars tribes have always been and continue to be on the side of the imam of the nation and the Muslim people.

Mohammad Hadi Borumand, the deputy from Borujerd, was the second speaker at the open session of the Majles today. In his speech he said: All of us are happy about the release of the Muslim brothers and sisters from the shackles of America the executioner. [Words indistinct] proved that God's sovereignty is the cause of victory over the Satans of the era. This is particularly so as the students' intention was to prevent Carter using them as a bargaining counter. But the Majles will never allow the hostages to escape justice. [passage indistinct]

According to our correspondents, the open session of the Majles ended today at 1255 and at Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani's call, an unofficial, closed session was convened. The Majles will hold an open session next Sunday.

Qotbzadeh Testimony

NC071405 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 7, (AFP)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh faced hostile questions in the fundamentalist-dominated parliament here today, as he called on Iran to define a "clear" foreign policy and say if it wanted to respect international conventions or not.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, confirming that he would not serve in any future government, also defended his recent decisions to condemn the attempted Paris murder of former Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, and to attend international conferences.

But Ayatollah Mussavi Khomeyni, acting president of the recently elected assembly, commented that his replies had clearly not satisfied M.P.'s, and a further debate could be held.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, recalling the "neither East nor West" policy of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, said he regretted that Iran still had no "clear and precise" foreign policy 18 months after the revolution.

For eight months he had himself defined this policy, in accordance with the Revolution Council, and had carried on his shoulders the problem of the American hostages seized here last November, he said.

This was a problem the former provisional government of ex-Premier Mehdi Bazargan had only been able to support for one week, and former Foreign Minister (now President) Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for two weeks, before resignation, he commented.

On international conventions, Mr. Qotbzadeh said "it is necessary to study them and adopt a clear position: Do we want to respect them or not?

"You can have a law passed in parliament declaring that Iran gives itself the right to attack anyone anywhere in the world," he added after justifying his recent denunciation of the Paris murder attempt on Mr. Bakhtiar.

But if such a law was passed, foreign countries would then decide if they retained relations with Iran, he said.

Mr. Qotbzadeh added that his own participation in international conferences was a way of exporting the Iranian revolution.

The recent Islamic Conference in Islamabad accepted all the Iranian proposals, which for the first time in the world presented a "just Islamic policy," he said.

RADIO IRAN ASSAILS KHOMEYNI FOR JAMMING STATION

GF061630 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Compatriots: Khomeyni, this liar and charlatan of a mullah, and the rest of his mercenary associates think they can silence the voice of Radio Iran with their jamming. They think, in vain, that they can prevent our voice from reaching you. But we shout: Khomeyni, you reactionary, liar and freedom killer, and you other idiotic and uncivilized mullahs, the voice of Radio Iran cannot be silenced! The voice of Radio Iran rises from the throats of all Iranians!

Compatriots! As we announced at the beginning of our program, today we will repeat a large portion of yesterday's programs. In this part of our program we invite you to listen to an interview we had with Shahpur Bakhtiar. In this interview Shahpur Bakhtiar speaks about Iran's Constitution. As Bakhtiar himself says, he (?praises) Iran's Constitution.

Cursed be the enemies of our homeland and those who fear to speak about Iran's Constitution. [passage indistinct owing to very heavy jamming]

ARDESHIR ZAHEDI'S BROTHER FARROKH ARRESTED

LD051120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Farrokh Zahedi, brother of Ardeshir Zahedi [former ambassador to United States] was arrested by the agents of the central committee and the guards corps today at dawn.

The agents of the central committee, in possession of a warrant issued by the revolution prosecutor general, were informed that Farrokh Zahedi had arrived in Tehran from abroad and that he was selling the property of his brother Ardeshir Zahedi, the minister of Foreign Affairs in the treacherous and corrupt former regime, at low prices. He intended to leave Iran for America through France by air at 0500 today but he was arrested while at the house of one of his relatives, situated in Shemiran [in north Tehran]. Zahedi intended to take the money from the sale of the property abroad. Investigations in this connection are proceeding.

NOBARI ANNOUNCES COMPENSATION FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

NC061144 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 6 (AFP)--Foreign shareholders in nationalised Iranian banks will receive 20 per cent of the nominal value of their shares, Iranian Central Bank Governor Ali Reza Nobari said today.

The move affects some 100 million dollars' worth of investment largely by American, British and Japanese interests in Iranian banks--or five per cent of the overall nationalised capital.

Shares held by small Iranian shareholders will be bought at their nominal price, he said.

The measure was decided following examination of banking institution accounts which showed heavy deficits at the time of the revolution, Mr Nobari said.

Nationalisation of the entire Iranian banking system was announced on June 8, 1979.